the Tennessee river on a recent trip with much freight from Evansville, and a large passenger list. Of the latter eight were idlers, sight-seers ready to catch whatever was novel, suggestive or noticeable. The others, a half hundred or more, were typical Southerners as woodsmen and agriculturists of the upper Tennessee regions go. One of them had been to Cincipnati with a few head of sheep, where he got a price level with the market, and one that seemed to satisfy him. He had been selting in that market for years, until one day he came across the path of a loyal Indianapolis man who persuaded him to try this city. He brought together fifty head of cattle and with them came here. He had never before been so far north of the Ohio, but unfortunately he reached the Union Stock-yards when the market was going down. He could do no better with Indianapolis buyers, he said, than the prevailing prices permitted, hence be thought there could be no inducement in making a permanent transfer from his old market to the Union Stock-yards of this city. That was a mistake the buyers here made, for the seller from the upper Tennessee, with cultivating. He can bring lumber, and wants dry goods, groceries, agricultural implements and machinery. But Indiana, after all, gets the most of his consideration, for his products reach Evansville by thousands of tons. St. Louis would like to have him, but the bustling Indiana merchants offer attractions more and trenches. It was a party of eight that

had been running in the trade at a loss, and decided to abandon it, the St. Louis competition being strong. The W. F. Nisbet, the one boat making the round trip to and from Evansville, was laid up for a time, but the officers of the company determined to make one more trial. They put the boat in charge of Capt. R. C. McMechan. He was a native of Alabama, had been a confederate soldier, a prisoner of war, and through long service as a steamboat clerk knew nearly every planter, store-keeper, trader and inhabitant, rich, poor, thrifty or thriftless along the river. It was tight pulling to keep even a gaining step on St. Louis for a year or two. After that, though, the reward of Indiana enterprise intrusted to Tennessee pluck began to come, and there is no longer talk of Evansville abandoning the Tennessee river trade. The peanuts, cotton, lumber, eggs, hogs and cattle turned into Evansville by the Shiloh route each week make one's head swim in trying to reach even a wide estimate. The peanute are gathered at nearly every landing on the east side of the river. The soil there is suitable for their production, and for nothing else so profitable. Last year they were selling at the landings at 69 cents a bushel; this year they have dropped to 50, and many producers are holding for a rise. But many the landings at 69 cents a bushel; this year they have dropped to 50, and many producers are holding for a rise. But many more have to sell to meet demands of living, and thus the captain of the Nisbet regards a trip a poor one in peanuts when he carries to Evansville less than a thousand bags. At each landing there are always from three to twenty boxes of eggs waiting to be taken on board. The eggbuyer goes up and down the river on each trip; he buys as he goes up and gathers his purchases as he returns. Cotton is taken altogether from the west side of the river, and lumber, like eggs, cattle and hogs, come from both.

An essential of such trade, in a region where there is not a good-sized village on the banks of the river from Paducah to Florence, Ala., is the trading-store. The landings are numerous, for every man who land touching the river can the Nisbet stop for freight if he can offer sufficient inducement in developing her trade.
The inducement may not be immediately
large; if there is promise in it that is sufficient. So there is a landing every two or
three miles from Paducah to Florence, a distance of 325 miles or more.
The country store is to be found at nearly every one of them; some do a compara-lively large business, others small, but all do well. All of them are so placed as to be water, but they thrive by barter, advances on crops, or cold cash. At Cedar Creek the store, one of the best At Cedar Creek the store, one of the best of its class, is placed on piling fifteen feet high. Water at the flood reaches the floor of the building and the people come to it to trade in boats. The owner's sales during a year amount to \$20,000, but the average for such dealings along the river is about \$8,000. The Cedar Creek store-keeper, though, has a ferry that enables him to get his hands on the cotton from the west side and peanuts on the east side of the river. His building is an unpainted story-and-a-half frame, bearing the stamp of bad weather and floods, surrounded by woods and with no settlement nearer than three miles. The only outside life that penetrates the place is that the steamer Nisbet brings twice a week and then for a time contingent upon the numthen for a time contingent upon the num-ber of bags of peanuts, bales of cotton, amount of lumber or hogs to be taken on board. At Britt's Landing is an active, prosperous store, not quite so profitable, perhaps, but noticeable from the fact that it is in a region where lives Mr. Britt, a millionaire. He became to from the richness of his lands, or rather from his thrift, and he, like the majority of wealthy people in that country, prefers primitive methods to those his money could sustain. The country store-keeper, too, is an object of attention from the omnipresent and restless commercial traveler. Up and down the river go the representa-tives of Nashville, Memphis, St. Louis and Evansville wholesalemen. Memphis is not so prominent as Nashville nor St. Louis so important as Evansville. These travelers, though, get millions of dollars turned to the cities in the way of trade every year, and the store-keeper of the Tennessee river valley, while nearer the advance of the times, is yet years behind in methods and enterprise. However, he is only keeping in the track of his customers; a little ahead of him to be sure, but not so far as to outstrip him. His credit is good, and the accumulations of many of them would be regarded as wealth even in sections of the country where there is push, telegraph, railroad and mails three or four times a day instead

river country are not the only evidences of wealth. Its undeveloped hills abound in iron and coal, to make rich in future those who put capital and labor in them. Before the war furnace fires glowed along the west bank of the river, but none are there the Tennessee river where years ago there were tons. The furnaces then kept many boats supplied with freight, and the traffic boats supplied with freight, and the trafficent conce there was industry. What was done then was merely scratching the earth's surface, and the vastness of wealth in these hills remains for the enterprise of the progressive South. The people there now will not trouble it, although it is with something of pride they speak of their valley as having been one of the iron-producing forces before the war. An instance of decay in this industry is strongly shown near Brownsport. A furnance was there, richly productive before the sixties, idle during the war, and active for a time after it. A plant, costing many thousands of the deep will be as rare in our streams of the deep will be as rare in our streams of the deep will be as rare in our streams of the deep will be as rare in our streams of the deep will be as rare in our streams of the deep will be as rare in our streams of the deep will be as rare in our streams of the deep will be as rare in our streams of the deep will be as rare in our streams of the deep will be as rare in our streams on the deep will be as rare in our streams of the deep will be as rare in our streams of the deep will be as rare in our streams on the deep will be as rare in our streams on the deep will be as rare in our streams of the deep will be as rare in our streams of the deep will be as rare in our streams of the deep will be as rare in our streams of the deep will be as rare in our streams of the deep will be as rare in our streams of the deep will be as rare in our streams of the deep will be as rare in our streams of the deep will be as rare in our streams of the deep will be as rare in our streams of the deep will be as rare in our streams of the deep will be as rare in our streams of the deep will be as rare in our streams of the deep will be as rare in our streams of the deep will be as rare in our streams of the deep will be as rare in our streams of the deep will be as rare in our streams of the deep will be as rare in our streams.

A TRIP ON THE TENNESSEE

tween the North and South ceased, but for fifteen years it has not been operated. Its owners leave it exposed to the weather and the destroying influences of time are making it more and more useless year after year. Everything of the past in that region is dated before the war, and it was then Eastport, far up the river, was a town of great importance. It is nothing now, with not even the dignity of a place in the postoffice directory. It had a population of several thousand; it has only a few hundred. It is commercially insignificant, but once there were sent from it New Orleans packets like the Cherokee, Choctaw, Huntsville and New Castle, each carrying from 4,000 to 6,000 bales of cotton. The railroad system of the South had as much to do as the war in obliterating Eastport. A line of rail was exating Eastport. A line of rail was ex-pected to reach the place, but the road, in fact, left the town miles out of the way.

The Tennessee has within the past four or five years become a popular route for excursions from all parts of Illinois, a portion of Indiana, and sometimes from Wisconsin and Michigan. The worth of the route for sight-seeing has been but little advertised, but from the last week in April until the latter part of July can be found on the Nisbet the sedate and the gay making the Tennessee round trip. The first week or two in April one can escape the crush of gay parties and strike elbows with the native—a far more interesting incident to many than going up and down the stream with a string-band for dancers on board and other reminders of what one seeking absolute rest wants to avoid. Out of the excursion season it is one of the most restful trips one can take. It is passing into a civilization that has not caught up with progress—a civilization content to till the soil as was done fifty years ago, hew down trees, saw lumber, and barter or pay cash at the country store, just as one's means permit. The show points of the trip are the Cherry House, where Grant was when he heard the guns at Shiloh, Crump's Landing and the cemetery at Pittsburg Landing. Capt. McMechan, with all of his crew, from first mate down to the deck-hands, seek to make things so pleasant for their passengers, turns in to shore at the request of even a Indiana merchants offer attractions more winning, and the Tennesseean from the western valleys of his State goes to Evansville.

This Tennessee-river trade that reaches Indiana amounts to several million dollars a year, and an observable thing about it is that it has been developed within four or five years by a few boats of the Evansville, Paducah and Tennessee River Packet Company. The company had been running in the trade at a loss, and desided to absolute the supplementation of the company had been running in the trade at a loss, and desided to absolute the supplementation of the company had been running in the trade at a loss, and desided to absolute the supplementation of the company had been running in the trade at a loss, and desided to absolute the supplementation of the company had been running in the trade at a loss, and trenches. It was a party of eight that went over the field and fort recently—Mr. Kirk N. Eastman and wife, Mrs. O. F. Wood and Mr. John McFarland, of Chicago; Mr. J. Z. Overell, of Evansville; Mr. and Mrs. Day, of Paducah, and the writer. Mr. Eastman had been there before and was an efficient guide, who supplemented Captain McMechan's graphic descriptions and supplied what he failed to tell, which was very little. The trip gathers interest going and coming, and at its end on the return to Evansville one is loated to the company that the supplementation of the company is a supplementation of the company that the supplementation of the company is a supplementation of the company that the the company and trenches. It was a party of eight that

SUGAR AND ITS SELLERS.

The Prices Will Not Reach the Old Figures but Predictions as to Advance Cause Trouble.

The low price of sugars, brought about by the McKinley law, continues to give satisfaction in all households. The farmer's wife gazes with pleased anticipation to the blooming orchard and sees in the not distant future an opportunity to can and preserve to her heart's content. There is, however, a class of trade prophets who are making trouble for retail grocers in the country by predicting that sugars will advance in price. "The talk of these prophets," said Mr. Berg Applegate, "is having its effect. The farmer, fearing the predicted rise, has been rushing to the merchant to buy sugar by the barrel, and as it is tax-paying time, and taxes must be paid, he buys his sugar on credit. Retailers have been selling, because of this idea, more sugar than they otherwise would have done. When the price came down on April 1 the retailers, along with the rest of us, made a great hurrah and rushed the sale of this sweet commodity. As there is so scant a profit as to amount to little or nothing, they were all willing after the first week to drop back to the usual sales, but the cry

"Will sugars go up in price?"

"As to the demand and supply, or anything about the sugar market, nobody knows what will come. The price depends more upon the virtuous members of the Sugar Trust than upon any absolute de-mand and supply. The sales of sugars by our wholesalers has been, since the tariff was taken off, four or five times as great as ever before in a like length of time. Refiners have not been able to fill orders, and wholesalers have been short of stock. Yet, wholesalers have been short of stock. Yet, with all this, the price on these free sugars has only advanced one-eighth of a cent a pound. When a trust has hold of a commodity outsiders cannot tell anything about it; can have no way of predicting a future price. It will be higher or lower, just as the trust determines."

"Can it ever go up to old prices?"

"Judgment in such a case is only a guess. The man who hits it is lucky. It can never go up to the price it held before the tariff

go up to the price it held before the tariff was taken off. Yet that assertion should not go without some qualification. Twenty years ago sugars took a jump of 5 cents on the pound on the strength of rumors of a short crop in Cuba and a threatened war with Spain. In a month sugars went down again to former prices. As to what may be done in controlling the price of an article in general use, take coffee. Arbuckle, for instance, is the king of the coffee trade in this country. Very often when the prices of green coffees have materially advanced. he has not advanced the price on roasted coffees. At such a time he may adopt that policy in order to squeeze his competitors. He may be well supplied with green coffee and they may have to buy at the advanced price. In this way he roasts the other coffee-roasters.'

"Who is hurt most in the sugar disturb-"The wholesaler. The retailer may some times be hurt a little, but seldom to any great extent, except when he sells on credit. Then he is practically loaning money without interest."

"What rule is there for the wholessler to ony on speculation? "There is none. The system adopted by Stuart Robson, as Bertie, the Lamb, in The Henrietta, is as good as any. Toss up a coin; heads buy, tails don't. The demand for sugar is now slacking up a little. Refiners are selling sugars, deliverable now or on the 15th of May or after, at the same price. To some this might indicate that they are just as much at seas so far as conjecturing what may be as any of us."

DISTRESS OF FLY-FISHERMEN.

They Decide That Muriatic Acid Is Not Good fo Bass-Big Eagle an Alluring Stream.

Fly-fishermen are in great distress over the condition of White river from this point up to Noblasville, especially that beautiful stretch of water from the dam at Broad Ripple up to Noblesville. Messrs. W. P. Fishback, A. W. Hatch and Frank Foster opened recently a lodge of sorrow But the visible products of the Tennessee | to discuss the sad situation of affairs. The presence of a reporter was tolerated. It was declared that the straw-board-works at Noblesville, which discharged into the stream large quantities of muriatic acid and other deadly waste, were rapidly killing off the fish; that while dilute muriatic now, and not a pound of iron goes out of | acid in medicinal doses might be tolerated by the human stomach, no well-bred black bass could survive any such Kentucky julep no matter what admixture of savory

as the buffalo upon our Indiana prairies, and if he is preserved to future genera-tions he will like the buffalo, have to be placed upon the State seal.

Mr. Fishback remarked with an emphasis, doubtless intended specially for the reporter, that he had recently seen a man fishing in Big Eagle creek, that the water of that stream, uncontaminated with muriatic acid, was of heaven's own blue and clear as crystal. He had no doubt that the bass in that stream were now ready to rise to in that stream were now ready to rise to the fly. It is suspected that the object of this information is to induce the ten thou-sand or more fishermen of Indianapolis to hie to those classic banks, and when they have done so the more astute devotees of the sport will quietly go elsewhere.

BOOKS AND THEIR COST.

Works Sold by Subscription Cannot Be Kept Out of the Trade-The Copyright Law.

A Journal reporter yesterday asked a bookseller how it was that subscription books could be kept out of their hands. "The cannot be when we want them," was the answer. "There is no subscription book that can be so tied that the trade cannot get it. Usually the profit we would get | by us.) out of it would be too small to warrant the trouble in getting it. Subscription books are all too high in price to the book-buyer. When an agent goes out to sell one he has only it to sell, and must make his living out of it. The average discount of a State agent on a subscription book is from 50 to 60 per cent. This he divides with his local agents, who get from 30 to 40 per cent. Of course this increases the cost of the book, and is paid for by the buyer. These books sell at from 30 to 40, and even 50 per cent. more price than similar books sell at in a regular way at book stores."

"Has competition brought down the prices of books?"

"Of all but subscription books. The copyright law, if the law is accepted by other countries, especially Great Britain, will have a tendency to increase the prices of better books, and, perhaps, do away with some trash. Walter Besant is a popular English writer. His books sell in this country, but under the present piratical country, but, under the present piratical system, he gets nothing out of them. These books sell from 20 cents upward in the various cheap editions. If he could copyright them in this country I think that 50 cents would be the lowest price at which his books would sell, and am inclined to think that 75 cents would be nearer the price at which the cheapest editions would be sold. Under the new law if Besant, for instance, wants to copyright one of his books in this country, he would have to file with the Librarian of Congress two copies upon which all the manual labor, from setting up the types to the completion of the volume, has been done by workmen in the United States. He would then have the same protection from book pirates that our own writers now have in this country, while our writers would receive like protection abroad. But the English object to the provision of the law requiring the work upon the books to be protected by copyright to be done in this country. They want this work done in their own country by their own workmen, or, at best, would not like to do more than send the plates to this country and then to have printed here just country and then to have printed here just a few copies, not many more than enough to fill the requirement of the two volumes to file with the Librarian of Congress. The copyright law does not go into effect until July 1, and not then unless the other countries make the necessary legislation to give us like privileges. It is a matter of reci-"Do you think cheap books will go out of

"Cheap books will never go out of our market. There are so many upon which the copyright has expired and is expiring, and others that have never been copy-righted at all, that we shall always have cheap books-and many of them will be

Her Cook Was Accomplished. Philadelphia Inquirer.

They are telling a wicked story at the clubs about the better and heavier half of one of the new rich nabobs whose splendo is occasionally permitted to dazzle the habitues of the fashionable thoroughfares. Sailing majestically up the floor of a prom-ineut Chestnut-street establishment, Mrs. Noorich pansed before a glittering showcase and exclaimed: "Oh, my! what awful nice spoons them

"Yes, madam," said the clerk in attendance, "they are our very latest designs, and are greatly admired." "Ah, er-are they to eat fruit with?"
"They are souvenir spoons, madam."
"You don't say! Gimme a dozen. Our

new French cook makes elegant souvenir.

Aritficial Teeth Without a Plate Or bridge-work. A. J. Morris, 3612 E. Washington St., opposite New York Store, Indianapolis.

Head, Arms, and Breast a Solid Scab. Cured by Cuticura Remedies at a

I used two bottles of the Cuticura Resolvent, three boxes of Cuticura, and one cake of Cutieura Soap and am cured of a terrible skin and scalp disease known as psoriasis. I had it for eight years. It would get better and worseat times. Sometimes my head would be a solid scab, and was at the time I began the use of the Cuticura Remedies. My arms were covered with scabs from my elbows to shoulders, my breast was almost one solid scab, and my back covered was almost one solid scap, and my back covered with sores varying in size from a penny to a dollar. I had doctored with all the best doctors with no relief, and used many different medicines without effect. My case was hereditary, and I began to think incurable.

ARCHER RUSSELL, Deshler, Ohio.

Prairie Scratches.

Two years ago a form of skin disease was prevalent in this vicinity, and variousl, named "prairie digs," "scratches," etc., but was probably better named simple itch. From my own experience I can say that two bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, six boxes of Cuticura and two cakes of Cuticura Soap effected a cure for a family of seven, and there has been no return of the disease.

A. S. PEACOCK, Wa Keeney, Kan.

Could not Scratch Enough I used one box of Cuticura, one cake of Cuti-I used one box of Cuticura, one cake of Cuticura Soap, one bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, and have had since a smooth, soft skin as any one. I had been troubled for about four years with what the doctors called eczema. I was troubled mostly on my wrists, shoulders and ankles by first a large welt rising, afterward a burning, itching sensation, that I could not scratch hard enough.

W. E. BRADLEY,

1211 S. 5th st., Denver, Col.

Cuticura Remedies Are sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, 50c; Cuticura Soap, au exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, 25c; Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, \$1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonia's.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin cured by Cutieura Soap. HOW MY SIDE ACHES! Aching Sides and Back, Hip. Kidney and Uterine Pains and Rheumatism relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Price, 25 ets.

PIANO FORTES

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability EMIL WULSCHNER, Sole Agent, 42 and 44 North Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis

# PUT ON YOUR GUESSING CAP.

# OFFERS A TRIP TO EUROPE OR TO CALIFORNIA AND RETURN.

(A first cabin on any steamer of the Inman, White Star, Cunard or French lines, and your fare to New York and return, will be paid

To the one of its patrons who shall first guess balloon that is suspended in our show-window. evening of July 4. The pins will then be counted prize awarded as quickly as possible, probably some one of our customers will have! always find our

(You can take your choice of either route, and stop over at all places of interest. Your railroad and sleeping-car fare will be paid nearest to the number of pins sticking in the large

This contest is open to all purchasers up to the by a committee of disinterested citizens, and the July 7. What a magnificent summer vacation Notwithstanding this munificent offer you'll

#### ALL COMPETITION PRICES BELOW



SPECIAL SALE

A dozen styles of all-wool two-piece Knee-Pants Suits, in light, dark and medium colors, at

\$4.63

That you can't match anywhere in Indianapolis under All sizes from 4 to 14. Several styles of Boys' all-wool three-piece Knee-Pants Suits, ages 10 to 16,

\$6.63

Worth \$8, \$9 and \$10. These suits are elegantly made and trimmed, and are big bargains.



SPRING SUITS -AND

OVERCOATS.

No house on this continent will show you a more complete or bet-ter assorted stock of Spring Suits and Overcoats than that which we spread before you this season. We aim to please the most fastidious, and guarantee you garments equal to made-to-order wear, and at a great saving in price. In Spring Overcoats, we are selling the best garments at \$15, \$18 and \$20 ever made at the price. They are perfect fitters, full of style, and are sure to please.

SPECIAL SALE

-- OF --

Fast - Black Hose.

To-morrow we place on sale 150 dozen Men's Fast-Black Socks at the phenomenally low price of

10c

A Pair, 6 pairs for 50c. Take 'em while you can get 'em.

Our Negligee Shirts from \$1.50 up are all made with the Patent Non-Shrinkable Neck-band. Buy none without it.

Genuine French Balbriggan Underwear, 50c. Other houses sell it at 75c.

# SHOE SALE.



That no Shoe-House in the city will sell for less than \$3.50. We have them in Lace and Congress, in all sizes, widths and styles of toe.

Our Hat Department has done a phenomenal business this spring. The run just now is on the light colored Stiff Hats. We offer you all the new spring colors, in all the new blocks, at prices that range from

If you want the best Hats made, buy the KNOX. We control them for this city.



Our KING OF CANDLES was lit last evening at 9 o'clock. Its rate of combustion will be duly announced in the newspapers.

Largest Clothing, Furnishing, Hat and Shoe House in Indiana

### SELIG'S BAZAAR, ELLIS 109 & 111 South Illinois Street.

Three doors north of Union Station.

WE OPEN MONDAY MORNING

New German Table Linens, Napkins and Towels, Purchased at a Forced Sale. LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS.

LACE CURTAINS AND PORTIERES At Reduced Prices. Another new line of the celebrated

# ANDSDOWNE

In all the evening shades. The most popular DRESS FAB-RIC in the market.

## PASTE THIS IN YOUR HAT

Four great facts. We reserve others for future publication.

1-We have the largest stock of any tailoring house between New York and Chicago from which you may select. 2-In quality of fabrics, cut, style, fit, finish and durability of workmanship this house stands at the head.

3-No patron is allowed to go away dissatisfied; that every garment must please or the money will be refunded, or that we make another that will be wholly satisfactory to the purchaser. 4-We obligate ourselves to keep every garment we make in repair for

# KAHN TAILORING CO.,

14 East Washington Street. No connection with any other house.

CURTAINS CLEANED IN AN ELEGANT MANNER,

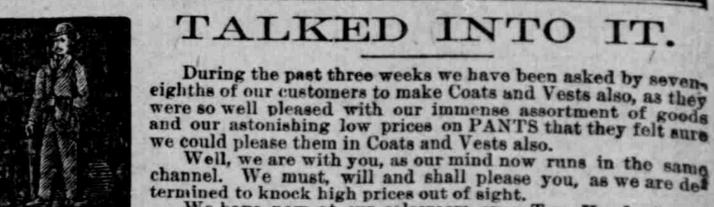
For 50 and 75 cents a pair. CAPITOL LAUNDRY, 26 & 28 North Mississippi St Telephone 1089.

LAWN-MOWERS. MONARCH. BUCKEYE. 64 East Washington street. Over 2,000 Buckeyes in use in this city. Quality

#### & HELFENBERGER. ENTERPRISE FOUNDRY AND FENCE CO., 176 SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA STREET,



Wrought-Iron Picket Fences and the Champion Iron and Steel-Ribbon Lawn TELEPHONE 958.



We have now at our salesroom over Two Hundred new and make to your order, fit guaranteed, at \$12.70, \$15 and \$18. Imported Goods, \$20, \$22 and \$25. Come and see us.

Atlantic Pants Co., 89 South Illinois Street. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

## WROUGHT-IRON PIPE Gas, Steam and Water



GEO.A. RICHARDS 68 South Pennsylvania St.

FACIAL BLEMISHES. The largest establishment in the world for the treat-ment of the skin and scalp, eczema, moles, warts, super-fluous hair, birthmarks, moth, freckies, pimples, wrink-les, red nose, red veins, elly skin, ache, blackbeads. barbers' itch, scars, pittings, powder marks, incial development, etc. Consultation Free, at . See or by letter. 128-page Book on all Skin and Scalp Affections and their Treatment sent (sealed) for 10c. JOHN H. WOODBURY. Dermatologist, 125 W. 42d St., N. Y. City.

